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that "applied sociology" is politics, and in this the subjective element must make itself felt, i. e., the objective element vanishes. For this reason a scientific objective criticism of "applied sociology" is out of the question.

If then this part of Ratzenhofer's sociology is open to different opinions according to the standpoint and party affinity of the critic, it will certainly still remain undisputed that we possess in his theoretical sociology the first scientific system of this discipline that has appeared in German countries.

From the idea that there must be a science of society to the construction of a system of the same was a long step. Ratzenhofer has taken it successfully. True, in English-speaking countries before Ratzenhofer, some sociological systems had arisen—first that of Herbert Spencer, then those of Lester Ward, Giddings, and others. Also in the Latin countries of Europe, where sociology finds a warm welcome, several systems have appeared. But none of these systems adhere so rigidly to the societary or social, none define so exactly the scope of sociology, as does that of Ratzenhofer. In this nuclear domain of sociology Ratzenhofer has unquestionably broken a new way. He has had the courage here to utter truths the open admission of which has heretofore been universally shunned. But now that they have been openly expressed they seem to every thinking man to have been uttered from his own heart. Hence they work like revelations, and once promulgated, can never again be suppressed. Ratzenhofer's sociological theory remains an imperishable possession of science.

LUDWIG GUMFLOWICZ

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*In Indian Mexico: A Narrative of Travel and Labor.* By FREDERICK STARR. Chicago: Forbes & Co., 1908. Pp. xi+425. \$5.00.

Professor Starr's work in Mexico is already well known, especially his recent expeditions, four in number (1898-1901), undertaken for the purpose of studying the physical characteristics of the various Indian tribes of southern Mexico. The scientific results of these studies, in part at least, have already been published (*The Indians of Southern Mexico: An Ethnographic Album; Notes on the Ethnography of Southern Mexico; The Physical Characters of the Indians of Southern Mexico*, etc.). The present

book is the popular account of Professor Starr's experiences during these four journeys, as well as a preliminary one in 1896. The better-known portions of Mexico are passed over in silence, and the book deals almost exclusively with trips, by horse, mule, or ox-cart, away from the railroad, through the more remote, or Indian, portions of the country. This makes the narrative somewhat disconnected in places, but an itinerary is given at the end of the book.

On these trips the various Indian tribes of southern Mexico, over twenty in number, were visited in their native villages. The author gives a vivid account of his personal experiences, and the difficulties and hardships of traveling in these regions. The very natural disinclination of the Indian to be photographed, measured, and modeled was overcome by government orders (which Professor Starr had been careful to obtain beforehand) to the local officials; and when these were refractory, threats of punishment by the higher authorities usually proved effective. Many interesting sidelights are thrown on local conditions and government and on the manner of life and thought of the natives, but no effort is made to systematize any of this information.

The book contains numerous illustrations of native life and natural scenery, but no map—a most serious defect in a book of this character. There is a glossary of Spanish and Indian words, and an appendix containing a reprint of two articles from Chicago newspapers.

A. B. LEWIS

FIELD COLUMBIAN MUSEUM

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*Essai sur les Revolutions.* Par ARTHUR BAUER. Ouvrage récompensé par l'institut international de sociologie. Bibliothèque sociologique publiée sous la direction de M. René Worms. XXXVI. Paris: V. Giard & E. Brière. Pp. 303.

The author of this essay is favorably known through an earlier study published six years ago on *Les classes sociales*. In that study Bauer attached great importance to correctness of method in sociological investigation. This emphasis on method reappears in the brief introduction to the present essay.

In the earlier period of historical writing it was the ambition of historians to recount events. Such writers of history cultivated